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of man's Unconscious, it is finding it necessary to cast aside many sentimentalisms and delusions and face life openly. A truer literature will spring from this enlarged self-consciousness, and in as great a measure will it be deeper, more worthy, and the eyes of the world will be given something to see beside a floating rag of conventionality, frayed by every wind that has blown from vacancy since time was. And it will begin to teach its readers to turn over their thoughts and view the evil things scurrying there in the darkness.

For we *are* leading a life of delusion. Evil brews lethal fermentations in us, while we take our eyes off reality and go into ecstasy over the distant stars.

With cleared eyes we must brave the tempests of the future, or else we will be taken up like chaff and carried to perversities we cannot imagine, Bolshevism and worse things of American breed.

WILLIAM GAMALIEL SHEPARD.

Guinea Mills, Virginia.

"IT SHALL NOT PASS!"

SIR,—I wish to add my full endorsement of your exposition of the League of Nations opposition as contained in your July issue. The Republican Party saved the Constitution of the United States in the sixties; it is fervently to be hoped that they will again save it in 1919, against such autocratic assaults as were launched against it before.

Every "old line Southern Democrat" is an autocrat. Slavery was an autocratic institution, and the autocracy implanted in the marrow of the old-line Democrat of the South in slavery time is still there, only manifesting itself in new form.

There is one phase of the League of Nations question that has hardly had sufficient publicity, and that is its ultimate effect upon Industrial America. By the pact of Paris, China has been virtually turned over to the Japanese. There can be little doubt that Japan will now dominate China commercially and industrially. China represents about 25 per cent of the population of the earth, and Japan has practically pre-empted the trade of these people. We can do but little business in China until we overcome the Japanese handicap. Thus a nation of some 53 million people dominate the trade relations of an alien people numbering 400 million, to the detriment of the rest of the trading nations of the world, as well as to the grave injustice of the people dominated.

Now take the case of Great Britain. The British Empire embraced 12,600,000 square miles of territory before the war, and it is greater now. The British Isles represent about 188,000 square miles of territory. There are some 44 million Britishers in the British Isles, but there are 400,000,000 alien subjects of Great Britain in the 12,400,000 square miles of territory *outside* of the British Isles. In all of this vast territory, and over all of these alien people, there is a preferential tariff in Great Britain's favor. Here, then, is another 25 per cent of the human race, alien to the holding nation, with whom we cannot trade until we overcome the handicap imposed by the holding nation.

Then take the case of France. France, outside of French territory in Europe, holds some 3,000,000 square miles of territory, with a probable alien population of 100,000,000 alien subjects in whose territory and among whose people preferential trade relations obtain against other nations than the French, and where, again, this handicap must be overcome by other trading nations before business can be carried on among these vast populations. Is the United States Senate going to ratify a treaty which virtually shuts us out from trading with hundreds of millions of people?

Keep up the good fight! To paraphrase the immortal French phrase, let the slogan be:

"It shall not pass!"

A. BABENDREER.

Biloxi, Miss.

GIVE A THOUGHT TO THE ENGINEER

SIR,—It was with great interest and pleasure that I read the forceful article in your magazine entitled "The Intermediate Millions," by Charles Henry Meltzer. Being one of the many that constitute the huge army of the "Intermediate Millions" I feel that I am in a position very keenly to appreciate the author's analysis of the status of the middle-class. Unfortunately, the brain-workers remonstrate more than they act; expecting, it would seem, that some unforeseen agency will come to their rescue.

Professional Engineers, I believe, may be classed among those whose plight is little realized by the public in general; in fact, it would appear that only a very small part of the people is aware that there is a difference between the Professional Engineer and the engineman who runs a locomotive or a hoisting engine and who is commonly known to the majority as an "engineer."

Mr. Meltzer's article is a powerful contribution pointing in the right direction, and it seems to me that many of its splendid ideas could be elaborated upon, at least so far as the Professional Engineer of today is concerned. Among Engineers, much is being said regarding the uplifting of the profession; but greatly to the stagnation of conditions, these discussions are taking place only in the various technical journals; little, if at all, in magazines of a more general character such as THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Permit me to quote from a letter written by Mr. Chas. W. Barber and published in *Engineering News-Record* of May 8th, 1919:

"Respecting the status of the profession and Engineering education: The April number of *Harper's Magazine* contains an article entitled, 'The Chemists of the Future,' similar to one I have long hoped some able Engineer would write for publication in a popular magazine. If the status of the profession is to be raised, why discuss it only in Engineering periodicals? * * * Here is a 9-page article in a publication suitable for telling the intelligent public the generalities of the profession's work. Cannot a competent engineer follow this worthy example? Cannot the purpose of raising the status of the engineer be gained more efficiently and to a wider extent by articles